



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 50
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
-----------------	-------------	----------------------	---------------------	------------------

10/692,525

10/24/2003

Paul Tangen

034430-033

9844

49682 7590 01/23/2007
HYPERION-THELEN REID & PRIEST LLP
THELEN REID & PRIEST LLP
P.O. BOX 640640
SAN JOSE, CA 95164-0640

EXAMINER

TRAN. QUOC A

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2176

SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE
--	-----------	---------------

3 MONTHS

01/23/2007

PAPER

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

10/692,525

Applicant(s)

TANGEN ET AL.

Examiner

Tran A. Quoc

Art Unit

2176

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 23 October 2006.
- 2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
- 3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-39 is/are rejected.
- 7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
- Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
- Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
- a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- | | |
|--|---|
| 1) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892) | 4) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) |
| 2) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948) | Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____ |
| 3) <input type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08) | 5) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application |
| Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____ | 6) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____ |

DETAILED ACTION

- 1) This is a Final rejection in response to amendments/remarks filed on 10-23-2006.
- 2) Effective filing date 10-24-2003.
- 3) Claims 1-39 are pending. The Applicant has amended paragraphs 14, 16, 17, and 20 to correct minor editorial errors of the specification, and amended independent claims 1, 18, and 23 to include the new issue (i.e., to receive a selection portion of a grid indicating internal metadata to be mapped to external metadata in an external system) (the claims pages 4, 7, and 9).

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

- 4) The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-39 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Block et al - US 2003/0037038, filed March 4, 2002 (hereinafter Block), in view of Malloy et al - US 2004/0122844, filed Dec 2002 (hereinafter Malloy).

Regarding independent claims 1, 18, and 23, Block teaches receiving from a user a selection of a portion of said grid, said selection indicating internal metadata to be mapped. For example, Block discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where labels are selected that correspond to metadata such as text strings in the identified data, based on a list that associates labels with text strings where metadata can be substituted for each occurrence of text

string (Block para 38). The examiner interprets selection of labels as equivalent to the claimed **user selection of a portion of said grid**, because those labels are identified by the user.

In addition, Block teaches **creating a mapping between said selected internal metadata and said defined external metadata**. For example, Block disclose an import/export Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL) compliant data set into a non XBRL compliant target application, wherein a user associating entries in the export file with labels defined in one or more appropriate XBRL taxonomies, and forming an import file for import into the target program by replacing data in the export file at entries associated with specific labels, with data from the data set having corresponding labels. In another word, the identified data are mapped to an XBRL database or a file (Block para 14, and 16).

In addition, Block does not teach, but Malloy teaches **receiving from said user a definition of external metadata describing all data points within said selection**. For example, Malloy discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where metadata objects are grouped together by their relationships to each other into a metadata object called a cube model, and the cube model represents a particular grouping of relational tables in order to allow users to generate complex queries (Malloy para 65) where the user creates or modifies metadata objects by submitting commands via the user interface (Malloy para 59).

Furthermore, Block does not teach, but Malloy teaches **organizing internal metadata in a grid having rows and columns, wherein dimensional metadata from said internal metadata is places in the grid as row headings and/or column headings**. For example, Malloy discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where metadata objects are grouped together by their relationships to each other into a metadata object called a cube model, and the

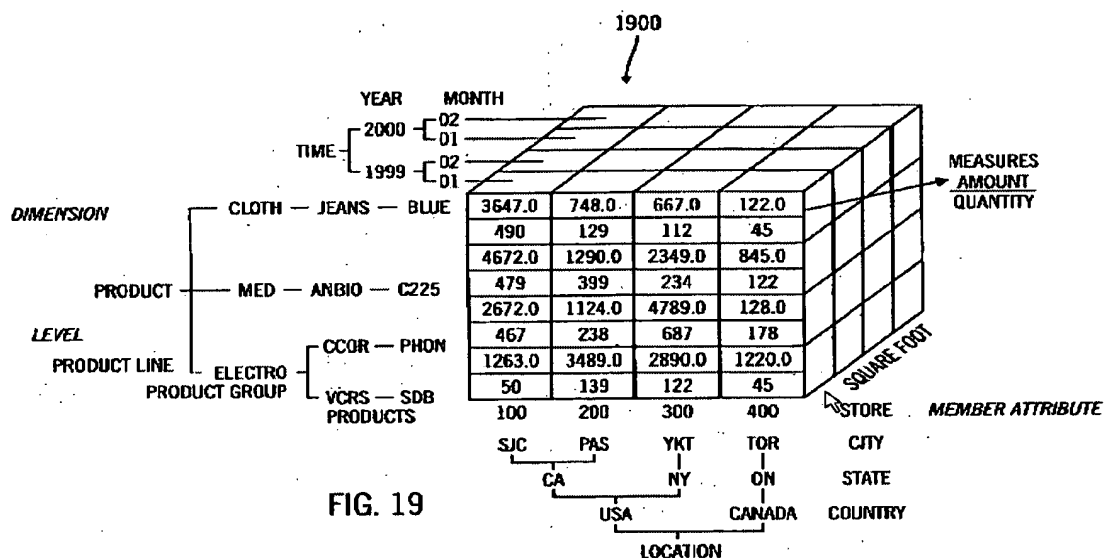
Art Unit: 2176

cube model represents a particular grouping of relational tables in order to allow users to generate complex queries (para 65) using a database to manage multidimensional metadata objects (para 58). The cube metadata object references a cube model metadata object (para 147; see Table 16).

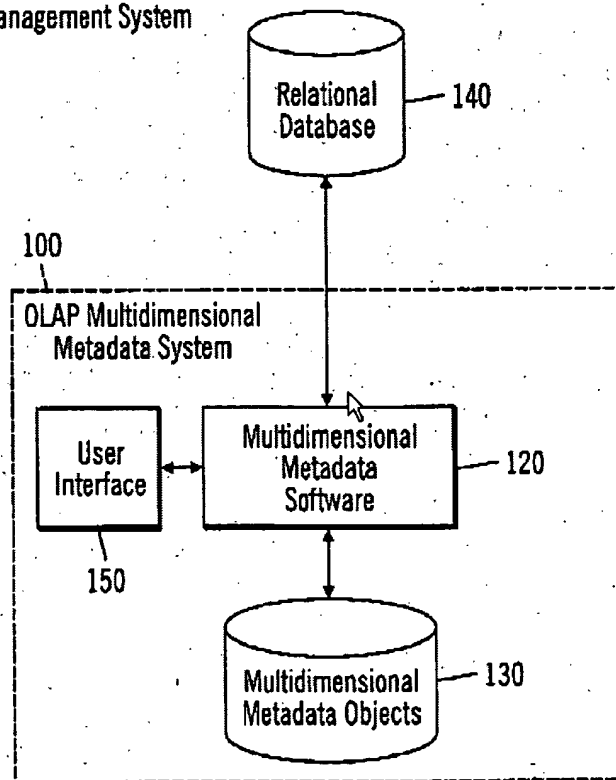
In addition, Block does not teach explicitly teach, but Malloy teaches **to receive a selected portion of a grid indicating internal metadata to be mapped to external metadata in an external system**. Specifically, Malloy discloses an On-line analytical processing (OLAP) multi-dimensional system referred to as “metadata objects”, includes a user interface item 150, and the metadata objects may reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores. For example, multidimensional metadata software 120 may create and store multidimensional metadata objects 130 (Malloy page 3 para 57, 59, and 61, Fig. 1 and 19). In addition, Malloy discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where metadata objects are grouped together by their relationships to each other into a metadata object called a cube model, and the cube model represents a particular grouping of relational tables in order to allow users to generate complex queries (para 65) using a database to manage multidimensional metadata objects (para 58). The cube metadata object references a cube model metadata object (para 147; see Table 16). The examiner interprets the identified data as equivalent to the claimed **internal metadata**. Block discloses identified data are mapped to an XBRL database, a spreadsheet, or a file (para 14). The examiner interprets the database, spreadsheet or a file as equivalent to the claimed **external metadata**. And also the Examiner reads the claimed **mapped to external metadata in an external system** as equivalent to Malloy’s metadata, wherein the

Art Unit: 2176

metadata objects reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores.



Relational Database
Management System



It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Block to include a cube metadata object that references a cube model metadata object that shows the relationships amongst metadata objects, wherein a user interface item 150, receiving from said user a definition of external metadata describing all data points within said selection to be mapped to external metadata in an external system, and organizing internal metadata in a grid having rows and columns, wherein dimensional metadata from said internal metadata is places in the grid as row headings and/or column headings as taught by Malloy. One of ordinary skill in the art would have been motivated to modify this combination to providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20) with multidimensional reports for metadata associated with other metadata stored externally (Malloy, para 17, 21).

Regarding claims 2 and 24, Block teaches retrieving the internal metadata from a database. For example, Block discloses mapped to a database (Block para 14).

Regarding claims 3 and 25, Block teaches determining if the external metadata describing all data points within said selection is predefined; and wherein if the external metadata describing all data points within said selection is predefined, said receiving from said user a definition of external metadata comprises: presenting said user a list from which they may select an item of predefined metadata; and receiving from said user a selection of an item of predefined metadata from said list. For example, Block discloses in the method for adding metadata to data, a data element can be imported directly to a specific location within the database, using an independent software application, based on a label associated with both the location and the elements (Block para 18).

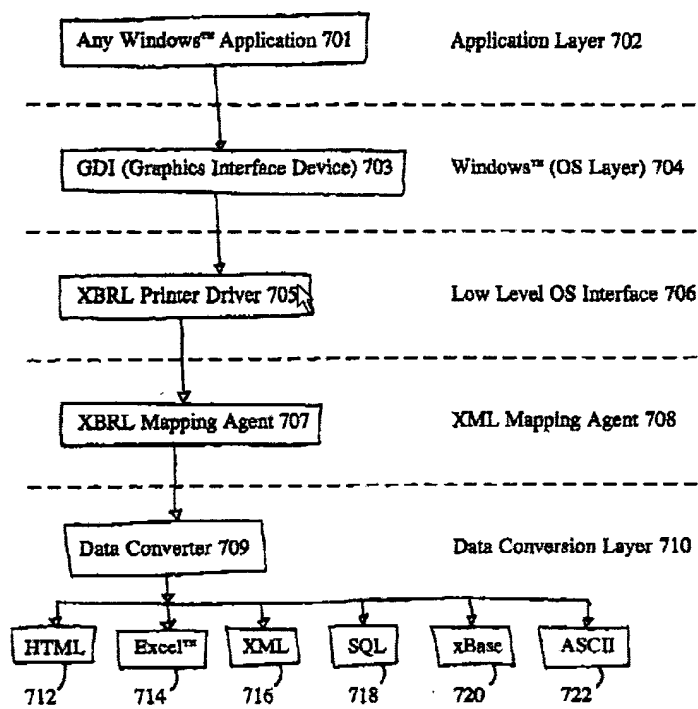
Regarding claims 4 and 26, Block does not expressly teach, but Malloy teaches **wherein said list is provided in a tree control**. Specifically, Malloy discloses a reference tree (Malloy para 159).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Block to include a reference tree as taught by Malloy, providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20).

Regarding claim 5 and 27, Block teaches **determining if syntax of the external metadata describing all data points within said selection is predefined; and wherein if the external metadata describing all data points within said selection is not predefined, but syntax of the external metadata describing all data points within said selection is predefined, said receiving from said user a definition of external metadata comprises: presenting said user with one or more dialog boxes in which they can specify external metadata to be created; and receiving from said user a specification of external metadata to be created**. For example, Block discloses in the method for adding metadata to data, a data element can be imported directly to a specific location within the database, using an independent software application, based on a label associated with both the location and the elements (Block para 18).

Regarding claims 6-7 and 28-29, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated. In addition, Block teaches **wherein said presenting includes presenting said user with a dialog box**. Specifically, Block discloses a Windows Graphic Interface Device (Block para 63; Fig 7, item 704).

Fig. 7



Regarding claims 8 and 30, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated. In addition, Block teaches wherein said presenting includes presenting said user with a dialog box. Specifically, Block discloses a Windows Graphic Interface Device (Block para 63; Fig 7, item 704).

Block does not expressly teach, but Malloy teaches **time period**. For example, time as a data attribute of the data values of the system (Malloy para 9).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify a Graphic Interface Device in a Windows environment as taught by Block to include, time period dimensions as taught by Malloy for providing the benefit of automating entry of XML and XBRL compliant data into non-XML or non-XBRL compliant programs or

applications (Block, para 12) and further to include time period as taught by Malloy, providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20).

Regarding claims 9 and 31, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated. In addition, Block teaches **wherein said presenting includes presenting said user with a dialog box**. Specifically, Block discloses a Windows Graphic Interface Device (Block para 63; Fig 7, item 704).

Regarding claims 10 and 32, the rejection of claims 1 and 4 are fully incorporated. In addition, Block teaches **an element button is selected and a text field when a custom button is selected**. Specifically, Block discloses a Windows Graphic Interface Device (Block para 63; Fig 7, item 704).

Regarding claims 11 and 33, Block teaches **selecting**. For example, selecting labels (para 15). Block does not expressly teach rows, but Malloy does teach **rows**. For example, selecting a subset of possible elements with rows of data (Block para 140, para 180).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Block to include rows as taught by Malloy, providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20).

Regarding claims 12 and 34, Block teaches **selecting**. For example, selecting labels (para 15). Block does not expressly teach **columns**, but Malloy does teach **columns**. For example, selecting a subset of possible elements with rows of data (Block para 140, para 180).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Block to include rows as taught by Malloy, providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20).

Regarding claims 13 and 35, Block teaches selecting individual cells in said grid. For example, in a spreadsheet, selecting labels (Block para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 14 and 36, Block teaches receiving from said user a formula involving one or more data items in said grid; creating a new row or column in said grid; entering said formula into a cell in said new row or column; and wherein said selection includes said cell. For example, Block discloses a spreadsheet program, wherein any data can be overwritten in individual cells (Block para 14, 15).

Regarding claims 15 and 37, Block teaches receiving from said user a formula involving one or more data items in said grid; creating a new row or column in said grid; entering said formula into a cell in said new row or column; and wherein said selection includes said cell. For example, Block discloses identified data are mapped to a spreadsheet and based on a broad reasonable interpretation of the claimed; the limitations are implementable on any spreadsheet program (Block para 14).

Regarding claims 16 and 38, Block teaches external metadata is Extensible Business Reporting Language (XBRL) metadata (Block para 14).

Regarding claims 17 and 39, the rejection of claim 1 is fully incorporated. In addition, Block teaches **schema manager**. For example, Block discloses identified data are mapped to a schema (Block para 14).

Regarding Claim 19, Block teaches an internal metadata database retriever coupled to said internal metadata grid organizer. For example, Block discloses mapping to a spreadsheet (Block para 14).

Regarding Claim 20, Block teaches a predefined external metadata selection determiner coupled to said external metadata user definition receiver; and wherein said external metadata user definition receiver includes: a predefined metadata list presenter; and a predefined metadata list item receiver coupled to said predefined metadata list presenter. For example, Block discloses on a spreadsheet and/or database, adding labels to data including identifying data in the file, selecting labels based on list associating labels with text strings (Block para 14, 15).

Regarding Claim 21, Block teaches a predefined external metadata syntax determiner coupled to said external metadata user definition receiver; and wherein said metadata dialog box presenter; and an external metadata specification receiver coupled to said external metadata dialog box presenter. For example, on a spreadsheet and/or database, adding labels to data including identifying data in the file, selecting labels based on list associating labels with text strings (para 14, 15).

In addition Block teaches a **dialog box**. Specifically, Block discloses a Windows Graphic Interface Device (para 63; Fig 7, item 704).

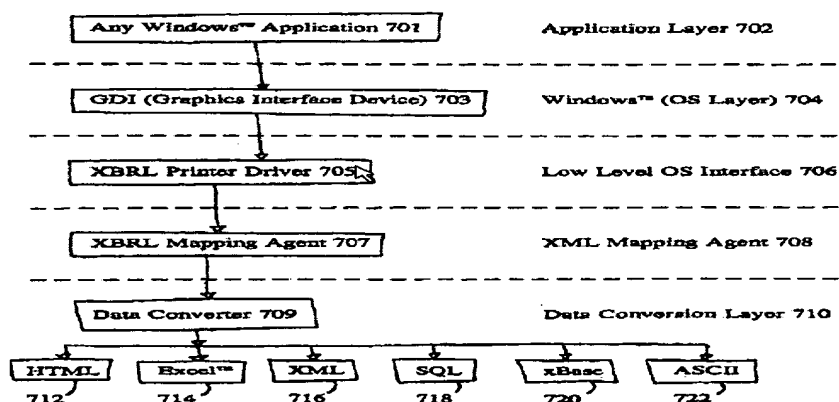
Regarding Claim 22, Block teaches a user formula receiver; a new row or column creator coupled to said user formula receiver and to said internal metadata grid organizer; a new row or column user formula placer coupled to said new row or column creator and to said user formula receiver. For example, Block discloses a spreadsheet receives formulas (Block para 14). Also Block discloses, a spreadsheet creates new rows/columns in association with formulas (Block para 14, 15), and a spreadsheet allows for placement of formulas to integrate with cells (Block para 14, 15).

Response to Arguments

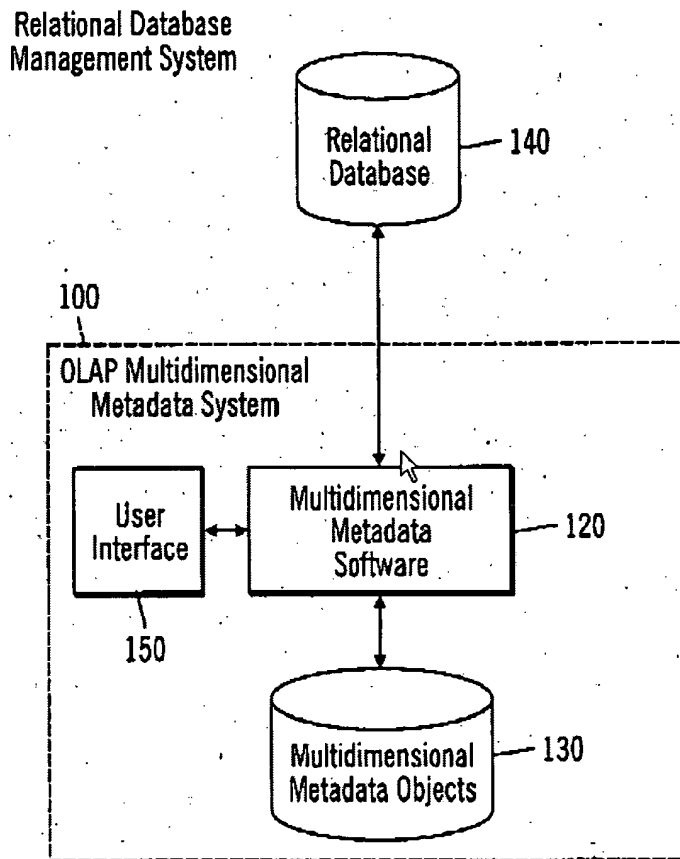
5) Beginning on page 14 of 19 of the REMARKS/ARGUMENTS (hereinafter the remarks), Applicant argues the following issues, which are accordingly addressed below.

Regarding rejection of claims 1-39, **the Applicant argues that the combination of Block and Malloy do not teach said selection indicating internal metadata to be mapped to external metadata in an external system** (see remarks pages 14-17). The Examiner disagrees. Block discloses an import/export Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL) compliant data set into a non XBRL compliant target application, wherein a user associating entries in the export file with labels defined in one or more appropriate XBRL taxonomies, and forming an import file for import into the target program by replacing data in the export file at entries associated with specific labels, with data from the data set having corresponding labels. In another word, the identified data are mapped to an XBRL database or a file (Block para 14, and 16). The Examiner reads the claimed mapped to internal/external metadata as equivalent to identified data are mapped to an XBRL database or a file as taught by Block. Also, Block discloses GDI item 703-704 (Block para 63; Fig 7, item 704). The Examiner reads the claimed said selection indicating as equivalent to Block's GDI as shows in fig.7 below;

Fig. 7

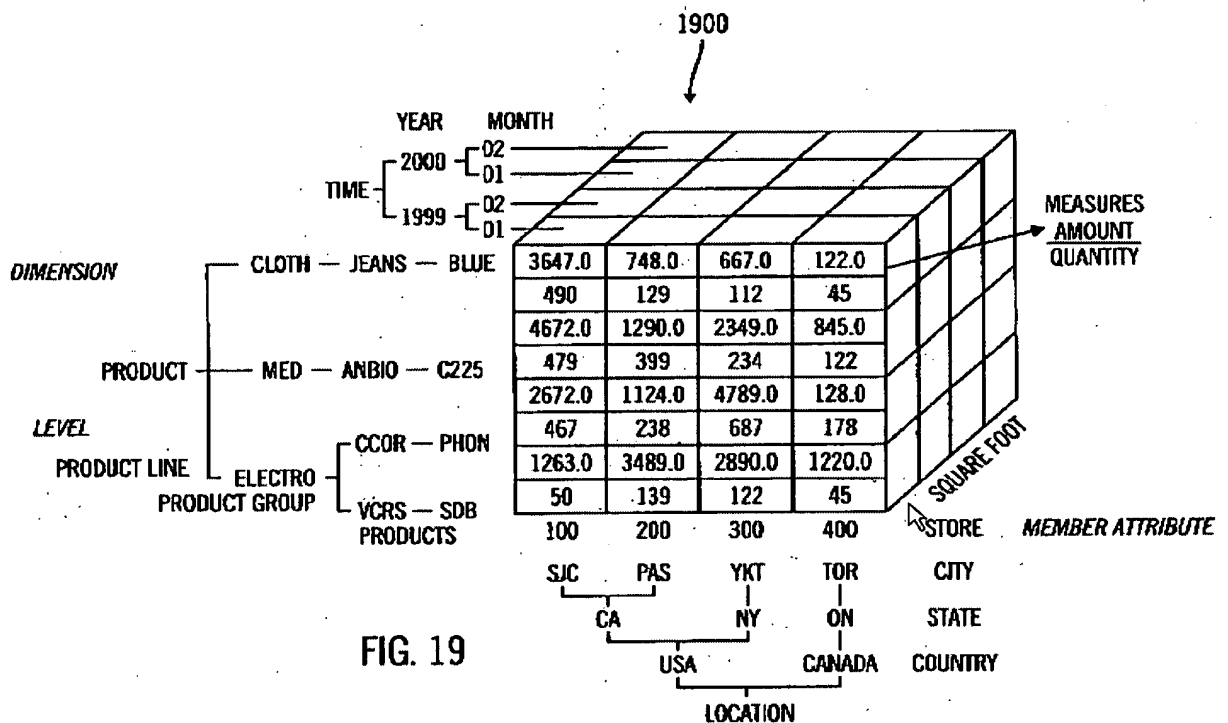


In combination with Malloy's On-line analytical processing (OLAP) multi-dimensional system referred to as "metadata objects", includes a user interface item 150, and the metadata objects may reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores (Malloy page 3 para 57, 59, and 61, Fig. 1).



In addition, Malloy discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where metadata objects are grouped together by their relationships to each other into a metadata object called a cube model, and the cube model represents a particular grouping of relational tables in order to allow users to generate complex queries (para 65) using a database to manage multidimensional

metadata objects (para 58). The cube metadata object references a cube model metadata object (para 147; see Table 16 and Fig. 19).



The Examiner equates the claimed **external metadata in an external system** as equivalent to Malloy's "metadata objects", includes a user interface item 150, and the metadata objects may reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores as shows in fig. 1 and 19 above.

Furthermore, the Applicant argues that the given context of Malloy, the two references actually teach away from one another. There can be no motivation to combine the teachings of Block which disclose a transformation of datastreams into various formats with the teachings of Malloy in which the various desired formats are already present. Applicants therefore submit that Block and Malloy or not permissibly combined, as there can be no motivation to combine their disparate teachings (the remarks page 18). The examiner disagrees. As discuss above, Block discloses an import/export Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL) compliant data set into a non XBRL compliant target application, wherein a user associating entries in the export file with labels defined in one or more appropriate XBRL taxonomies, and forming an import file for import into the target program by replacing data in the export file at entries associated with specific labels, with data from the data set having corresponding labels. In another word, the identified data are mapped to an XBRL database or a file (Block para 14, and 16). In view of Malloy's On-line analytical processing (OLAP) multi-dimensional system referred to as "metadata objects", includes a user interface item 150, and the metadata objects may reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores (Malloy page 3 para 57, 59, and 61, Fig. 1). In addition, Malloy discloses a method for adding metadata to data, where metadata objects are grouped together by their relationships to each other into a metadata object called a cube model, and the cube model represents a particular grouping of relational tables in order to allow users to generate complex queries (para 65) using a database to manage multidimensional metadata objects (para 58). The cube metadata object references a cube model metadata object (para 147; see Table 16 and Fig. 19).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time of the invention to modify Block's import/export Extended Business Reporting Language (XBRL) compliant data set into a non XBRL compliant target application, to include a cube metadata object that references a cube model metadata object that shows the relationships amongst metadata objects, wherein a user interface item 150, and the metadata objects may reside on a data store other than the database catalog or may reside across multiple data stores. For example, multidimensional metadata software 120 may create and store multidimensional metadata objects as taught by Malloy, providing the benefit of an improved relational OLAP system (Malloy, para 20) with multidimensional reports for metadata associated with other metadata stored (Malloy, para 17, 21).

For at least all the above evidence, therefore the Examiner respectfully maintains the rejection of claims 1-39, and should be sustained at this time.

Conclusion

6. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event,

Art Unit: 2176

however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Quoc A. Tran whose telephone number is 571-272-8664. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 9 AM to 5 PM EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Herndon R. Heather can be reached on 571-272-4136. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Quoc A. Tran
Patent Examiner
2007-01-10


Heather R. Herndon
Supervisory Patent Examiner
Technology Center 2100